



VOL. II.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871.

NO. 13.

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.  
Answers to Correspondents.

NO. XXVI.

We have received a great many letters of inquiry, since our last number was issued, from every part of this country and also from England and Holland. These letters satisfy us that the general interest in our section is fast spreading and growing, and that the labors of the CHRONICLE and a few others in Knoxville and East Tennessee to spread correct information about East Tennessee is appreciated and to be richly rewarded. We have a good country here, and the people are beginning to find it out. The outrages in other sections of the South have done and are yet doing us harm, for we are unfortunately so closely identified with the South that people do not stop to reason as to our peculiar circumstances. But the right impression is fast becoming known, and the fact that life and property is as secure here as anywhere, is to bring us many good citizens.

Among others, we have received the following letter:

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, June 21, 1871.

Messrs. Rule & Ricks, Editors Chronicle:  
GENTS: Will you inform me whether grapes are a successful and profitable crop with you? if the vines continue healthy and are long lived, and what kinds seem to succeed best among the mountains?

Hoping my inquiries will be of general as well as personal interest, I remain, gentlemen, Yours, truly,

A. R. ROBERTSON.

In reply to the above we have to say that after some inquiry among practical men, we believe the cultivation of the grape would pay here very well. Mr. Guntert who has had perhaps more experience with the grape than any one in our county, says it will do as well here as any where he knows of in the country. He gives it as his opinion that if properly cultivated, a vineyard would be profitable. He thinks the light gravelly soil of our hills just the kind needed. The vines grow very fast and hardy and live as long here as in Ohio or any where else he knows of. His judgment is that the Concord and Catawba do best. The Isabella, for some reason, does not yield so well. In Morgan county, where quite a number of Germans reside, the grape culture is quite a feature of their work. They have always done well, and we see no reason why as good a yield could not be had in this immediate section. We know a gentleman from New York, who, a few years ago, bought a good place near Knoxville and put out a large number of vines. So far as we have been able to learn, he has done well and is satisfied. There are some persons who have tried raising grapes without success, but we learn it was because they did not properly cultivate them. We do not know how this may be, but the positive and better testimony of success by the more experienced is what we base our judgment on. Mr. John Done writes us from Lowton, Lancashire, England, saying that he has read of Tennessee as being one of the healthiest sections of the New World, and he is anxious to know more about it. We have sent him some numbers of our Articles, and hope he will be convinced that what he reads will prove true. We have no doubt but that he will find this as healthy a country as any he knows of. He says he had a friend die in Memphis, and judges it unhealthy, but concludes that section is very different from East Tennessee. Memphis is not in as good a country as surrounds Knoxville, not so healthful nor so desirable for farmers.

Mr. A. R. Straghan, Waterloo, New York, says the East Tennessee fever in his section is quite strong and that his CHRONICLES are borrowed and read until there is nothing left of them. The drawback he finds are that people read of outrages in the South and keep us associated with the South generally and don't like to move into a country where such violence occurs. But he says the scare is getting over and our efforts to keep East Tennessee disconnected from these outrages is beginning to tell. He says he and two brothers own a farm near Waterloo that they can sell for \$120 per acre, and they, with some neighbors, are thinking of coming here to look about. We think they could trade to advantage and hope they will come. His health he says demands a milder climate. We have just the country for him. He can be out doors here without danger of exposure nearly all year and will find our climate just the relief he needs.

When James Russell Lowell was in Italy, a beggar friar came to him one day with a subscription for repairing his convent. Lowell said, "Ah, but I am a heretic." The father replied with a readiness which would have been creditable in a Yankee or Irishman, "Undoubtedly, but your money is perfectly orthodox."

A lady writer lays it down as a fundamental principle of morals, that unmarried men should always live up to their engagements.

## A CAPITAL SUGGESTION TO FARMERS.

The Thorn Grove Farmers' Club.

The watchword and motto of East Tennessee now should be, and is improvement and progress. To secure this, the people en masse and individually must, first, labor directly for this object; second, encourage this labor in others; and third, induce others of energy and capital to come and help us. A want in reference to the first in some degree has heretofore been plainly seen by those who cared to observe it. Previous to the war what was known and generally denominated "Southern aristocracy"—destructive to every principle of advancement—was prevalent. The result of the war with the revolution in the world of thought have almost completely demolished this. A slight vestige of this deadening principle and system yet remains and is exercising its influence against enterprise and improvement. Another class is failing in this respect by their unintentional selfishness, if there be such a thing. They have never learned to look beyond themselves, their own sphere and interest. Seemingly they derive their chief motives and actions from the old Hobbes theory of self love. They consider the present and themselves. If they look beyond this it is but to rely on the untold and inexhaustible resources of our little heritage, East Tennessee, and upon the efforts of others in its development—never dreaming of any obligations upon them in this work. A little education, information and then enthusiasm infused into them which the CHRONICLE does and rejoices in doing, will set them all right.

Very few persons ever pursue an undertaking until great achievements have been accomplished without encouragement. If our citizens manifest a desire or anxiety to work for the advancement of the country in any department let them be encouraged and that too in the use of any means they choose to employ. Here is a high responsibility on the public prints, the orator, the statesman—public men generally and even private individuals. Let all societies and organizations having this for their object be encouraged. It is this connection alone to speak of the "Farmers' Club" at Thorn Grove in this county. On Saturday last I was permitted to attend one of its meetings. Although the members were, as I learned, extremely busy with their harvest and crops, still quite a respectable number of influential and enterprising farmers of the community were out. Such an organization is a new thing at this place and I attribute its existence, at least in a great degree, to the fact that forty or fifty copies of the CHRONICLE are taken at this office. It was easily observed from the general tone of the meeting that they meant business. After the transaction of some business Rev. I. B. Janeway, who, from his experience, had been selected at a previous meeting to give a lecture on the culture of Sweet Potatoes, was called for and gave his views as formed from experience and otherwise. The members were then given privilege and opportunity to interrogate the speaker on the subject, which they did and answers were promptly and seemingly satisfactorily. Mr. Sterling Ross was then asked by the Club to give his experience on "wheat raising" as he was known to be remarkably successful with this crop. He did so and was also interrogated by the members. It was decided to discuss the subject of "grass culture in this country and the relative merits of the different kinds" at the next meeting.

Why cannot every community have such an organization? Men of all professions, I believe, have their associations everywhere. Farmers, why not you? Do you realize you have the most healthy, pleasant and important occupation of all others? Do you realize that quite as much depends upon you for the development of the country as upon any others? You could not spend your leisure time more pleasantly than in such meetings with your neighbor farmers, and in addition to this it will serve to allay prejudice and hatred that may exist in reference to matters of less importance, and to unite all in the bonds of sympathy and good feeling that are concomitant upon all laboring for the same general object. Let this society at Thorn Grove, with all others of similar character, be encouraged, and let no one write its obituary!

When these things shall be brought about, the third requirement will be fulfilled. No greater inducement could be offered by the people nor stronger argument used by journalism than this.

Let us all labor to invite and welcome them in this way. C. M. M.

## Egypt—Visit of Capt. Stevens—Courtesy of the Viceroy—Confederates in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Capt. Stevens, of the United States steamer *Guerrero*, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Alexandria, Egypt, April 26. He says: "I visited Cairo with my officers, and had an interview with the Khedive, who received us in one of his palaces with great distinction, extending to the party every facility to visit the numerous places of interest in that portion of Egypt. While there, I met many of the officers of the late Confederate Government, who took occasion to pay us every honor, and who seemed to be thoroughly reconstructed and proud of the nationality they once fought to destroy. At a very handsome banquet given by Americans in the service of the Khedive, the Minister of War was present, and, in honor of the occasion, proposed sentiments highly honorable to the United States. Extraordinary exertions are making to keep the coast in a complete state of defense."

MINISTER WASHBURN recently obtained leave of absence, of which he will avail himself to spend some time at Carlsbad for the improvement of his health, which has been somewhat impaired by his arduous duties at Paris. He has given much satisfaction to our government by his official conduct during the late war between France and Prussia.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

## The Cotton Prospect in the South.

## Terrible Slaughter of Indians in Texas.

## News from Mexico and the West Indies.

## Miscellaneous and Washington News.

## HOME NEWS.

## STANTON RESTORED TO POSSESSION OF THE A. &amp; C. RAILROAD.

## Cotton Prospects.

Special to the Chronicle.]

COLUMBUS, O., June 21.

The Republican State Convention today nominated Gen. Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, for Governor, by acclamation, Hon. Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga, for Lieutenant Governor, and Wm. H. West for Judge of the Supreme Court.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 26.—The decision in the District Court, placing the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad in bankruptcy, was today reversed in the U. S. Circuit Court at the cost of petitioner below, and the road ordered again into the possession of Stanton and company.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Express* says: "Reliable advices confirm our previous report that the late plantings of cotton were not successful and have been given up, and also that a very large area of land has been planted in corn. The South will produce this year a considerable amount of corn, which, in connection with the corn crops, will place the planters in a much more independent position than for two years past. The advices from India are unfavorable, and altogether, it looks as if the price of cotton would be higher in the future. The increased price of cotton will help the Southern planters and compensate, in part, for any decrease in the production."

NEW YORK, June 26.—A letter from Fort Griffin, Texas, June 7th, says: "I suppose you have heard of the great slaughter of Indians here. The cavalry met some two hundred men, women and children and showed them no quarters, killing all they could lay their hands upon. Such yelling I never did hear, every man was for himself. The Indians were in the reserve and caught all strangers, not even one escaping, orders having been given to show no quarters."

ATLANTA, GA., June 21.—In the Atlanta papers of to-day, Foster Blodgett, former Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and his private secretary, Dr. A. Gaskell, publish cards in reference to the alleged embezzlement of the Western and Atlantic Railroad funds, for which they were indicted by the Grand Jury of Fulton county. Mr. Blodgett denies ever having received any of the money, and asks an immediate trial. Colonel Gaskell acknowledges having received some eight thousand dollars on a claim against the road of fifteen thousand dollars, in pursuance of an alleged agreement between the claimant and himself.

## A QUAKE IN WALL STREET.

## Nine Failures in Two Hours.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The excitement on the stock exchange yesterday fully equaled that of the famous black Friday. About the first of April, a combination was formed to force up the price of Rock Island stock, and get a corner on the bears. The principal men in the clique were Wm. S. Woodward and John F. Tracy, President of the railroad. Starting from the price of 112 they gradually brought up Rock Island stock till yesterday morning it sold at 120. The capital stock of the company amounts to \$17,000,000 on 170,000 shares of \$100 each. On Tuesday afternoon Woodward had all his arrangements completed for making an enormous sum of money. He and his clique had actually bought 273,000 shares, 103,000 more than have ever been issued. Had all gone right dealers who have sold short would have been at their mercy, and would have been compelled to submit to any terms they chose to offer, but there is many a slip between cup and lip, as Woodward found to his cost. All day Tuesday he had taken every share that was offered, and toward the afternoon he became a little suspicious of sellers. He was under an engagement to put up a large amount at the margin of yesterday morning. The clique were to furnish him with \$1,000,000 to pay this margin. On Tuesday evening in company with his brokers, Scott & Strong, he visited some of the leaders of the clique, when he found to his horror and amazement that the \$1,000,000 would not be forthcoming in the morning. So little was this result anticipated, that at the opening of Exchange yesterday morning, Rock Island stock was quoted at 130. As soon as the trouble was known, indescribable confusion ensued. Inevitable ruin stared dozens of men in the face. Many others had to contemplate heavy losses and get out of the mess as best they could. Shouting, yelling, and rushing about was more characteristic of lunatics than of staid business men. Soon after the board was called several members officially informed the Vice-President that they must fail, and desired that their stock might be sold out under the rate. About \$3,000,000 stock was sold in this way, lowering the market price from 130 to 110. In less than two hours nine of the dealers, exclusive of Woodward, were publicly announced as failed. Woodward was undoubtedly failed; in fact, he was, virtually, for one of the firms already declared failed informed the Vice-President that they were unable to fulfill their engagements in consequence of his default. Scott & Strong, Woodward's brokers, are not affected by the catastrophe.

## OHIO REPUBLICANS MARCHING TO VICTORY.

## Platform and Speech of Gen. Noyes, Candidate for Governor.

The Republican Convention in Ohio, of last Wednesday, was the largest ever held in the State, was enthusiastic, harmonious and a sure presage of victory.

We give a synopsis of the platform as follows:

1. The Republican party by its record is entitled to the continued confidence of the people.

2. Recognize the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments as valid and to be perpetuated.

3. Favor a reduction of tariff duties as far as consistent with paying our honest debts, meeting current expenses and protecting equally all interests.

4. The present administration of the National Government has vindicated its right to the continued confidence of the people. Its success has been illustrated in the impartial execution of the laws; in its faithfulness, honesty and economy; in the collection of public revenue and in the expenses of the Government, so that, while taxation has been reduced to the extent of one hundred million dollars per year, the National debt has been liquidated to the amount of over two hundred and thirty millions—a reduction unparalleled in history. The administration has been equally successful in the management of our foreign relations, and has achieved imperishable honor in the settlement of our differences with Great Britain upon terms creditable to both countries as embodied in the treaty of Washington. The head of an administration thus distinguished by success and statesmanship is justly entitled to be regarded as a wise and careful civil magistrate; and his uniform deference to public sentiment shows him to be one whom the country may trust fully, having redeemed the pledge he made before entering upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he would have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people.

5. Condemn policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations, and favor homesteads to actual settlers.

6. Favor a thorough civil service reform, and endorse Grant's civil service committee just appointed.

7. Favor general amnesty as fast as consistent with public safety.

8. We recommend the calling of a convention to amend the constitution of this State.

9. We express our unqualified approval of the administration of our present State Executive, Gov. R. B. Hayes, and assure him that our verdict is, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

## GEN. NOYES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Governor by acclamation amid great enthusiasm.

The names of Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. Samuel Gallaway were named as candidates for Governor, but they were immediately withdrawn by their friends. After a ballot without result on Lieutenant Governor, Gen. Noyes, who had been waited on by a committee, was introduced amidst tumultuous applause, and spoke as follows:

## SPEECH OF GEN. NOYES.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me to express my sense of obligation and my gratitude for the great honor you have done me to-day. Circumstances which it is not necessary to discuss, but entirely dissociated from any peculiar fitness of my own, have made me the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the approaching campaign, rather than some of those distinguished men who have been named in that connection, all more experienced in public affairs, better known to the people and able to conduct the canvass. With much diffidence I accept the post assigned me, relying upon the true and tried leaders of the party who have heretofore conducted it to so many victories, upon the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of our citizens, and above all upon the justice of our cause. This is no time nor place for a lengthy discussion of party issues, but I may be permitted to say that we are not called upon to desert a political organization with such a record as ours for the last ten years—a party which fought to a successful issue a four years' bloody war, and then honestly and without complaint assumed the heavy burden which the war entailed, rather than tarnish the public honor or weaken the national credit a particle; which has given freedom to four millions of slaves, as well as citizenship and suffrage to the whole race by constitutional provisions, valid in fact and binding in law, destined to stand unrepealed forever, a party which has readjusted the distracted relation of the States, and reconstructed the government as it was before the war; which has reduced the national debt at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a year, and taxation in proportion; which has adopted a policy with the Indians on the frontier, so wise and humane, as to render a standing army unnecessary; which by the honorable settlement of the Alabama question has removed the last of our difficulties with foreign nations, and inaugurated a new epoch in the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, which by honesty and economy and practical good sense has put us in the lead of the nations in prosperity, wealth and happiness.

Shall we desert such an organization as this and pin our faith upon the sleeve of the so-called Democrats, who in this city three weeks ago found it necessary in order to escape the sickening record of its past history, to come to a dead halt, to about face, and to make a long march to the rear? For one, I stand by our record and have no apologies to make in the campaign. The order to our legions shall be, "Forward, guide center, march!" and instead of turning backward, we shall go on to certain victory, over a divided, a discomfited and a disheartened enemy. Once more allow me to thank you for all your kindness to me.

At the close of his speech, General Noyes, who is a close-legged soldier about thirty-

five years old, was greeted by wonderful cheering.

## IOWA'S GREETING.

Just before the adjournment of the Convention the following dispatch was received and read:

"DES MOINES, IOWA, June 21, 1871.

"To the Chairman of the Ohio Republican Convention:

"Iowa sends greeting to the Republicans of Ohio, pledging forty thousand majority for Carpenter, Governor of Iowa in 1871, and for Grant for re-election to the Presidency in 1872.

The following is the reply sent by Gov. Dennison to the Republicans of Iowa: "The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the cheering prospects of their brethren in Iowa, and assure them that Ohio will in 1871 and 1872 be, as she has ever been, true to the Republican party and its noble principles."

## A Word for Our Farmers.

BIG VALLEY, UNION COUNTY, TENN., June 14th, 1871.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: This is the age of improvement you know. So say the farmers in our vicinity by their actions.

It seems to be the watchword, I am proud to say, our farmers are being aroused from that ethereal into which it appears they have, perhaps, owing to ravages of the armies during the rebellion, allowed themselves to be gradually drifted. They are slowly, but surely becoming reconciled to what has been termed "Book Farming."

They are beginning to see the point that one acre of land properly manured and carefully cultivated with the late improved agricultural implements will produce more grain and of a better quality than two or perhaps three acres cultivated after the old fogy style of farming. They are also becoming aware of the importance of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of their stock. We find by experiment that our hill-sides, which have been infested with rocks and scrubby timber, are well adapted to various kinds of grasses, and that this land which has hitherto been a waste and on which we are paying a high rate of tax can be made very valuable. These hill-sides that gradually rise on either side of the Valley are not, as many may imagine finally lost in rocky, knobby peaks and rugged precipices, but on the contrary they are very picturesque and the soil in many instances being very fertile renders almost every acre of them worthy of the attention of the fortunate possessor; and after considering the above facts we are made to exclaim what a country for raising sheep! and how profitable the business! Wheat has come out beyond our most sanguine expectation and will make a very fair yield. The prospect for oats and grass is flattering. Corn and vegetables look promising, comparatively no apples and very few peaches. More anon. A TENNESSEAN.

## Call for a Railroad Meeting at Sevierville.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the citizens of Sevier county, and also of Knox who favor the enterprise, to assemble at the court house in Sevierville at 11 o'clock A. M., on the first Monday of July next for the purpose of considering what should be the width or gauge of the projected railroad from Knoxville by way of Sevierville to Big Pigeon, Cocke county. Also the amount of stock that the county should take in said railroad, and such other propositions as may be submitted to the meeting. Also for the purpose of organizing a railroad company and appointing a committee to open books for the subscription of stock, &c., &c.

Distinguished gentlemen will be invited to address the meeting.

John Bird, R. L. Nave, Wilson Duggan, T. W. McMahon, Wm. C. Inman, R. H. Andes, Lem Bogart, Sr., David McMahon, R. Lanning, D. P. Gass, G. W. Pickle, Lem Duggan, M. W. McCown, W. C. Murphy, W. H. Duggan, E. S. Snapp, P. E. Walker, Jno. Murphy, Wm. R. Fine, Alex. Eckle, Melville Hammer, W. D. Gass, W. W. Montgomery, M. J. Graham, A. W. Nichols, J. L. Randles, Rep. A. Davis, B. M. Chandler, J. S. Ford, James Roberts, A. P. Rawlings, Mathew Tarwater, W. B. Senton, B. S. Davis, Lem Bogart, Jr., J. S. Thomas, Wm. Henderson, B. T. Chambers, J. B. Emert, William Fowler, P. Stafford, W. B. Boyd, Wm. Catlett, J. C. Gass, D. Jackson, Henry Newman, B. F. Tipton, C. H. Thomas, J. W. Andes, T. H. Floyd, Philip Seaton, E. M. Wynn, S. P. Bogart, S. W. Randles, J. C. Murphy, W. E. Hodges, J. W. Hammer, M. P. Thomas, Isaac Dockery, J. M. Thomas, Esq., John Miller.

The Texas Frontier.

A private letter to a gentleman of Knoxville, from Gainesville, Texas, June 8th, 1871, says: Gen. W. T. Sherman is on our frontier; had three Indian chiefs arrested at Fort Sill and sent to Jacksboro to be tried by civil courts; one of the chiefs attempted to kill Gen. Sherman with a knife, after they got to Jacksboro, when an officer shot the Indian dead. Henry Whaley and five men were attacked, and Henry's party killed four Indians and lost one white man; Henry killed three himself. One of our county men killed one three weeks since, not in Cook county, but they had pursued them out of this county. There is much excitement on the border.

Wheat has been harvested. The yield is very small.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—The Kennebec (Me.) Journal says that Charles Martell, formerly janitor of Colby University, was one of the 49,000 boys, from the age of ten to fifteen, which made up the army school styled the "King of Rome's Guard."

Martell saw Napoleon in Brussels when he was on his way to Antwerp, and at the battle of Waterloo he was sufficiently near to hear the cannon roar. He came to this country about the time of the Mexican war, served through that war, came to Waterville in 1852, and was janitor for ten years; then went to Canada and now returns for a visit. The students have made up a purse and the faculty gave him a suit of clothes.